

# ALPINE II

LATE MATURING ORCHARDGRASS



## ALPINE II

ORCHARDGRASS

### THE LATEST OF LATE-MATURING ORCHARDGRASSES

- LATE-MATURITY
- EXCELLENT FORAGE QUALITY
- HIGH YIELDING
- IMPROVED DISEASE RESISTANCE
- GOOD SEEDLING VIGOR
- USE FOR HAY OR GRAZING

**Alpine II** Orchardgrass is a top-rated, very late-maturing orchardgrass. Late-maturing orchardgrasses can quickly become disease susceptible varieties with lower yield potential, which isn't the case with **Alpine II**. It's able to produce high-quality, disease-free forage later in the season, making it the industry's go-to for very late orchardgrass, especially as a companion crop with alfalfa, red clover or other legumes. **Alpine II** performs well in university variety trials in Kentucky and Wisconsin, as well as New York and Pennsylvania. **Alpine II** Orchardgrass exhibits superb agronomic traits such as strong seedling vigor, quick establishment, and high winterhardiness as well.

**2019 UK TRIAL DATA**

VARIETY	SEEDLING <sup>1</sup> VIGOR	MATURITY <sup>2</sup> MAY 2019	YIELD 3-YEAR TOTAL
<b>ALPINE II</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>10.45</b>
OLATHE	2.8	56.0	10.31
ENDURANCE	3.3	56.0	10.05
ECHELON	2.9	47.5	9.79
ALBERT	3.0	51.5	9.75
PERSIST	3.3	58.0	9.68
PRODIGY	4.3	56.5	9.63
INIVALE	3.1	50.0	9.30
POTOMAC	4.3	58.0	9.25

2017 UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FORAGE TRIAL AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

<sup>1</sup>Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

<sup>2</sup>Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed.

**2015 UK TRIAL DATA**

VARIETY	MATURITY <sup>1</sup> MAY 2015	PERCENT STAND OCT. 2015	YIELD 3-YEAR TOTAL
<b>ALPINE II</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11.11</b>
PROFIT	48.8	59	10.50
PERSIST	56.0	66	10.48
ELISE	46.3	39	10.03
TEKAPO	52.3	58	8.41
LSD VALUE	4.4	26	1.15

2012 UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FORAGE TRIAL AT PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

<sup>1</sup>Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed.

**ESTABLISHMENT** Plant at a rate of 15-20lbs./ac. Proper seed bed preparation is essential. A soil sample will identify necessary inputs to achieve proper pH, P, K and other macronutrient levels (extension service or agronomy supplier can advise). Use of a non-selective herbicide will reduce weed competition; spray per label recommendation when crop is mature enough. No-till seeding is generally very effective. Avoid planting too deep. Irrigation to supplement seasonal moisture, if available, will insure best establishment and fill-in. Plants should be firmly established before grazing is allowed. Particularly in the first year, overgrazing can seriously reduce stand longevity.

AUTHORIZED DEALER

**MANAGEMENT** Proper management begins with correct fertilization. Soil sampling is a great tool to get baseline soil fertility inventory, especially on pH, organic matter, phosphorus, potassium and other macro and micro elements to best determine application rates based on soil maintenance and nutrient removal. Correct nitrogen application rates should consider organic matter, yield goals, stocking rate, etc. Your local agronomy input supplier or extension service can provide valuable regional information. Control broadleaf weeds as necessary.



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